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THE GRANT TO LADY DARLING

THE GRANT TO LADY DARLING.

In the Victoria Government Gazette Extraordinary,
January 6.)

Governor has directed the following despatches to be
sent for information—
To the Secretary of State, London, 10th January, 1866.
Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 6th January, 1866.
His Excellency Sir John Bowyer-Lyon, K.G.,
Manners House, St Albans, Herts., 27th July, 1867.

Lord Dukes, I have the honour to acknowledge
your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the
which your Grace has informed me that Sir C.
Ging has elected finally to retire from the colonial
and that despatch announced to me the termination and
result of the correspondence between the Colonial de-
partment and Sir C. Darling, referred to by Lord Carnar-
von in his letter of the 8th December, 1866, No. 47, and
I, I conceived my duty to forward it to you as
of which a copy is enclosed.

Your Grace is aware that pending the continuance of
Darling's connection with the colonial service, and
the fulfilment of the colonial service that a governor shall
accept pecuniary or valuable presents from the inhabi-
tants of the colony over which he presides, either during
continuance of his office or on leaving it, was operative
in respect to those persons who do not tender to him
with respect to the proposed grant of money to Lady
ng. But I could not doubt that if, and when Sir C.
ould finally retire from the colonial service, and
my responsible, my (my responsible advisers) would regard
as addressed to realise the expectations held out
address of the Legislative Assembly of the colony
May, 1866.

I have submitted to me by the Chief Secretary, on the
of himself and his colleagues, in the memorandum of

THORITIES CITED AND CONSIDERED. 6 *Ir. C. L.*, 7 *Ir. R.*, 357, 371; 1 *Irish Rep.*, 348; 1 *Wh. and T. R.*, 10; 1 *Co. R.*, 347; 25 *Gr. J.*, Exch., 182; 28 *ib.*, 1, 350.

NOTE.—The Court adhered to the principles already laid down in *Ex parte Bland*, 1 *Irish R.*, 328, as to the construction of sec. 8 of the Insolvency Act, and as to the material facts of the present case, it would, their Honors believed, be most disastrous to hold, for the first time, the issue of a Crown grant.]

WEDNESDAY, 1802, December.—Sir A. Stephen, (C.J.), Peck, J., and Faurest, J.

FAUREST V. MOORE.—New trial motion (Trove's case) allowed. *See* *supra*, p. 10.

FAUREST.—(1.) The action was brought for the detention of a case of drapery goods. Defendant was a broker carrying on business at Wellington. Plaintiff had a warehouse at Wellington, on the banks of the Hutt, ten miles from Wellington. (2.) Plaintiff ordered the goods from his agent at Parramatta, and they were delivered to him on board a schooner, which was delivered then to Plaintiff's Black-Rock. (3.) The goods were sent by Plaintiff to Penrith, and was to be

...from there by a carrier to Black Rock. The carrier was told to deliver the goods on to the goods on if he (such carrier) "could get a mate." The mate was a verbal agreement, but a way bill was signed by the carrier and the goods were delivered to the mate. The mate was to be a complete contract to deliver at Black Rock. (4) The carrier was unable to get a mate. It was therefore necessary for the carrier to deliver the goods to the mate. The mate was going by way of Mudgess, and who undertook to leave such case with defendant at Wellington, to be delivered to the mate. The mate was advised as to these arrangements. (6) The carrier who brought the case to defendant to deliver the goods, was told by the defendant that the defendant would pay this sum, but finally agreed to pay the case as agent (without fee) of the carrier, and to deliver the case to the mate. The carrier was to pay the sum of the £25, as agreed, and to deliver the case to the plaintiff, informing the latter as to the case being the defendant's place, and as to the charge which was to be paid by the carrier. The carrier was to deliver the case, and having purchased some other goods, which were delivered, asked for the case. It was placed upon the dry dock, and the carrier was told to deliver the case, although defendant distinctly stated that he had not intended to deliver without payment. (8) The plaintiff's agent, who was to deliver the case, was told by the defendant that the case was already on the dry dock, and that the carrier was to deliver the case. The carrier came to settle, refused to pay the £25, and was told that the case was already on the dry dock. The carrier then came to the door of the yard to be shut and had the case taken off the dock. The judge at nisi prius (Stirling, C.) ruled that the carrier was to deliver the case, and that the carrier was to pay the £25, and that the carrier was to deliver the case.

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pleads in *quo* on the assumption that they were part of a land granted to one A, under whom plaintiffs claimed. There was no evidence, however, of the identity of such persons except the surveyor's statement as to authority. (4.) Besides this evidence to prove identity of land claimed by the land grantant, there was proof of an exercise of hereditary control in the time required to do this. This was by the survey of the land and putting it up for sale. (5.) As to the survey having included the *locus in quo*, there was no doubt. (6.) But there was also an acknowledgment of the plaintiff's title by the witnesses, and it was maintained that this piece of evidence ought not to have been admitted.

Held.—That the plaintiff's case had failed upon every ground except the evidence of hereditary control. The survey of the land with a view to its sale. But as it went to the whole case of action the verdict must be sustained.

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

QUESTIONS.

MR. FORSTER to ask the Secretary for Public Works—What notice have the Government taken, or do they intend taking, with reference to any communications or remonstrances that have been made to the Government, in regard to the fact that the *seur* at the foot of Belgrave-street, Kenton, Macclesfield River?—

MR. FORSTER to ask the Colonial Secretary—What course have the Government taken with reference to the establishment of a police station, and of a Court of Petty Sessions, at the village of Kenton, near Macclesfield?

MR. EGAN to ask the Colonial Secretary.—1. Have the Government granted, or do they propose granting, any sum from the Public Works Fund, for the purpose of erecting a public house on Hyde Park, and if so, what sum? 2. In such event, have the Government reserved to themselves any control over the said public house?

MR. TERRY to ask the Secretary for Public Works.—1. Was there any objection to the proposed extension of the railway from

[illegible]

ORDER OF THE DAY.
Real Property Act Amendment Bill; second reading.
Hampshire County Regulation Laws Amendment Bill; second
reading; resumption of the Committee.
County District Regulation Laws Amendment Bill; second
reading.
Local Duties Reduction Bill; second reading.
Ways and Means; resumption of the Committee.
County Fisheries Protection Bill; consideration in committee.
Legislative Council Amendments.
Laws on Wages and Mortgages of Heavy Low Ammenen Bill;
second reading.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
Rev. Andrew's Cathedral Choir Bill; further consideration in
committee of Legislative Council's amendments.

Victoria, No. 78. Downing-street, 31st October, 1867.

Sir—J have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th August.

By despatch of the 20th October I conveyed to you my opinion of the despatch which you were so good as to refer to the proposed grant to Lady Dalling a sum of £20,000.

I have the pleasure to say my approval of the subsequent steps which you have taken in the difficult position in which, to my great regret, I now learn that you have been placed. Without reference in detail to the different phases of this question, I am glad to say that you exercised a sound discretion in abstaining from the expression of any opinion on the circumstances which had led to the present and consequent position.

As Sir Charles Darling is no longer in the service of the Crown, I consider that it would not be right, either for me as Secretary of State, or for you as Governor, to express any opinion on the propriety of the grant, or on the proceedings of your Legislature with reference to that grant.

I shall anxiously await further reports from you, but in the meantime I can only impress upon you the necessity of preserving in the course of event neutrality which you have hitherto observed in this matter. It is my earnest desire that you should avoid even the appearance of taking part with one side or the other in a controversy which must be locally decided. It is for the colonial Legislature to decide whether or not the grant is to be made, by which the present state of things can be put an end to, and a new state of things, if not speedily terminated, may, I fear, result in discredit to the colony and injury to the public interest.

I am, Sir, very truly, Sir, your obedient servant, and in the circumstances, occasioned by the rejection of the Appropriation Bill, most indebted by a conference between the two Houses, and the consequent delay, to the honour to be Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Governor, the Honourable Sir J. H. T. Manners Sutton, K. C.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT THE BOREHOLE.

(From the Newcastle Post.)

TWO men, William Craig, who so brutally assaulted his wife at the Borehole on Tuesday night, and whose capture the police have since been endeavoring to effect, was arrested in Newcomen-street about 7 o'clock on Monday morning, this instant. According to Craig's own statement he had come into town for the purpose of giving himself in custody, when information was conveyed to the police, who proceeded with a warrant to arrest him. On the first apprehension, and arrested him at station. On the next morning the prisoner was brought before the Bench on the charge of "assaulting and wounding with intent to kill his wife, Elizabeth Craig," when the following evidence was adduced:—

Constable Clark deposed: About 7 o'clock this morning, I received information from a woman, who lives in Newcomen-street on the charge stated; I took him to the lock-up; I was present when the charge was read over to him, and he made no denial.

Prisoner, in reply to Mr. Scott, said: I came into the town this morning for the purpose of giving myself into

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was similar to the one produced ; I was laid up after the beating; the first day I could not walk at all, and the next day I could walk but little ; my hand and arm were sore and swollen, and I was unable to move. I was struck on the head, but tried to do so two . . . one saw him beating me except my daughter ; my jaw . . . has been speaking to me this morning about the assault ; he asked me if I was hurt, and I told him I was ; he said I was in time and he would be quite a different man ; he also said he was sorry for beating me, but that he did not know what to do . . .

Ann Craig, a girl fourteen years of age, and daughter of the former witness was, then placed in the box, adding verily, " I saw the assault, and I saw the man who beat me." The child said she did not want to say anything unless she was asked to do so, and she then gave the following evidence :—

Having been cautioned by Mr. Scott, she informed her that he would be compelled to commit her to the lock-up if she did not state all that she knew of the affair, she then said that she saw the assault, and that she would make a statement in reference to that part of the assault which was committed in her presence. Her evidence, however, was merely corroborative of the evidence of the other witnesses, and the evidence of the witnesses was remanded until the following day for further evidence. On Tuesday, Craig was again brought up before Mr. Scott, and the evidence already taken was read.

The first witness called was Dr. Bowker, who deposed : On Saturday last I examined the injuries received by the woman Catherine Craig ; there was one continuous contusion on the forehead, the size of a silver dollar, and a abrasion near the wrist of the same arm, and a wound on the ball of the left thumb ; the small bone of the right arm was broken near the wrist ; the bone might have been broken at the wrist, but I could not tell ; the right arm was wound by the point of the same weapon ; one severe blow on the head with the pick now produced would very likely have given the same result . . .

James Thompson deposed : I am a miner residing at the Berehore ; I saw the prisoner at his own house on New Year's Eve ; saw him before the assault, when he was at

the public-house singing; afterwards went to his flat, but he did not see any one there, and he was not there then standing outside; while I was standing looking on his wife came up to me; she came out of the bush, where I think she had been painted; took her hands to my face, and said, "My dear, my dear, my dear," and then upon her arm. [Witness here described the wounds.] The wound on the arm bled a good deal and the arm was much swollen, and I saw a mark on the back of the head, difficulty and complained that he had got a blow on her back had knocked the power out of one of her sides, and made her almost lose the use of her legs; none of the people there, however, seemed to care for her whether for two days afterwards; after the assault was committed I heard the prisoner ask the people what they wanted about his place, that he would be there if anybody wanted him, and also that there was nothing wrong with his wife.

This being the whole of the evidence, it was read over to the prisoner, and Mr. Scott then addressed the jurats, and said, "I have now read to you the evidence which you take your trial at the Matfield Quarter Sessions, in February next. You can either reserve your defence or make it now, but I must advise you to make it now, and to put down in writing, and will be made use of as evidence against you at your trial, if necessary. The usual caution was then administered, and, in reply, the prisoner said:

The prisoner was then removed.

PRAISE-POW—Mr's COCOA, interesting and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavor developed by the spirit mode of preparation, to best their local beverage, for breakfast by the grade will never before taste cocoa. "Cocoa stands much higher than coffee or tea," Dr. Russell says, "and contains every ingredient necessary for health." Cocoa is made by grinding up the seeds of the cacao tree, and adding milk as the preparation is sold. It is rich, and has good qualities, and so being prepared by Jas. Brown and Co., the Homeopathic Chemist, generally called Mrs. Macdonald's Cocoa-Lava.

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(From the Sydney Mail, January 11.)

While on the subject of fruit trees it may be as well to notice the novel mode of training apple trees in France. The way they induce the apple to bear such fine fruit—and the French are celebrated for fine apples—is by training it on a single shoot along a wire supported at about one foot from the ground. They graft these little trees on a stock, called the "Paradise," which induces a dwarf habit and early fertility, so that trees on it bear fine fruit at two years of age. The single shoot which forms the tree is kept closely pinched to the wire, the fruit it bears is at all times freely exposed to the sun, and it is perfectly under the command of the cultivator, who thins the fruit so as to allow of a large development. These cordons are trained round the borders of many French gardens as an edging to the vegetable quarters, but the method best suited for the English garden is that of having several lines stretched along a covey, walled border, fully exposed to the sun, and placed at a couple of feet or so apart. They are thus grown to a considerable extent in the Imperial kitchen-garden at Versailles. Such an arrangement would be capital for the choice kinds of dessert apples. Ordinary wants being best supplied from trees allowed to grow naturally, and well thinned out to allow of a free supply of air and light to the fruit. They grow the pear in the same way, but next week we shall have something to say about the growth of pyramidal shaped trees, as proving most successful.

We are glad to give insertion to a simple

MODERN BABYLON.

It is well known that, in the eighteenth century, no census was taken of the population of Great Britain, and that the total of the ten inhabitants of the parishes for ever remain a matter of inference. One means of ascertaining the records of the totals of baptisms for each year within the bills of mortality¹ for the infants baptised may be considered to represent five-sixths of those born at a time of the year when the condition of admission to nearly every post and office was open. Disasters and the papists were forced to bring their infants to the parish church. Now, it so happens that the census of 1801 gives the total of London christenings in 1767 as 13,929, in 1772 as 17,916, in 1772, and five years later again to 18,300, though that number is not again even approximately reached until after 1787, when the total stands at 11,688.

* This piece of information may possibly be of use to those worthy individuals who have advocated of late the opening of a thoroughfare through Hamilton-place.

suggested to mine host the choice of her Majesty's Head, and accordingly there are forty-nine Queen's and sixty King's Heads. The Royal Oak stands for twenty-six signs; the Royal Standard for twelve. The Crown gives a name to seventy-three houses, let alone the eighteen Crown and Anchors, six Crown and Shields, ten Crowns and Sceptres, forty-six Rose and Crowns, and seventeen houses where this emblem of royalty is found—more in more questionable society, such as the Crown and Anvil, the Crown and Appletree, the Crown and Burley-mow, and the Crown and Can. To Prince Albert, 23 public-houses are dedicated: to the Prince of Wales, 49; to the Princess of Wales, 8; to the Princess Royal, 8;

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
(From the *Daily News*, October 29.)

THE objects of Academical Reformers are two. They wish to make the Universities national. They wish to make the advantages, material and educational, which the Universities do give in part, and might give more completely, generally accessible. To effect these objects, they desire, first, to do away with theological tests; which, as experience has shown, are traps to honest men, and cowboys to persons of no more robust make than the best of us. Secondly, in Oxford and Cambridge. In the first of these reforms considerable progress has been made of late

tion of getting it not amounting at all to the money of the colleges, at the expense of time hitherto devoted to academical training within the University. The minimum time of residence is now fifty-four weeks, distributed over three years. The statute proposes to reduce it to thirty-six weeks. It is to be reduced to residence of twenty-two to twenty-seven weeks. The statute would reduce it to forty-eight weeks. The change would, no doubt, be to the profit of the colleges, which the existing monopoly has filled to overflowing, because they would be able to take one third more students than they have at present. It would also lighten the burden of the law, but it would not shorten the time of residence in Oxford, but to make residence cheaper while it lasts. We think that the best part of academical training does not lie in the fact that the student has spent a certain number of years in the University, but in a certain number of examinations, but in the discipline of the place itself, in its associations, in the tone of thought and manner which it engenders. We regret that the extravagant cost of getting a Bachelor's degree, and the reduction of the time once required from graduation to the receipt of the higher degree of Master of Arts a mere form; but we must earnestly deprecate a further reduction of the very short time now allotted to study in Oxford; a reduction which is not proposed in the interest of the student, but in the interest of the higher receipts of the colleges. We hope that the good sense of the Oxford Congregation, and if that fails, the vaunted conservatism of the Convocation, or if both fail, the Legislature itself, will interpose to prevent any such extension of the University by fortifying the monopoly of the existing University. We think that we have wisely assumed the right to interfere in the domestic legislation of the Universities, has certainly the right also to prescribe what shall be the residence necessary for graduation, particularly when it detects the student expending under the veil of an economical hoop.

THE WAY TO BEAUTY.—The highest exercise of natural selection is, of course, seen when stock-breeders and animal fanciers take the case in hand; but, as Mr. Darwin shows, the human selective influences are at work even among savages. Thus, when famine oppresses the natives of Terra del Fuego, they kill and cook and eat their old women rather than their dogs; and when the old women are all consumed, and dogs must be eaten, the natives select for killing dogs of inferior breed. In the vegetable kingdom, the result of natural selection is not less apparent. The wild apple, by its selection preserving the best individuals by crossing the inferior with the many fruits and flowers and vegetables has come about. The wild pear, for example, is more indifferent eating than the wild apple; even the wild cherry is more so. Many of our cultivated plants have been very poor fruit. The wild cabbage is hardly more important than the watercress to the natural family of which—the brassicas or crucifers—it belongs. The thought must frequently occur when studying the transmission and fixation of individual traits, whether by processes occurring naturally, or by the animal-fancier or stock-breeder's art, that if the same were applied to man, much making, then the human progress might be much hastened. It is difficult to tell where that line would be drawn, and the difference between that in which we find it. If human tendencies and predilections were allowed to follow their bent, a process of natural selection conducive to the improvement of the race would be continually going on. Plundering the timid, the miser, converting what nature had proclaimed free and open constitutions into venal pocket boroughs. *Terminus* also comes on the scene, it being one thing to be a miser, and quite another to be a scoundrel. It is not necessary to suppose that Christianity now that properties of the bride and groom should adjoin, or better lie within one ring fence. Christianity looks marry now and are given in marriage without any thought of Darwinian principles. Prudence, however, is a different matter. Prudence, no more. Improving the present, or the past, the Sultan's memory lingers amongst us, in the odour of sanctity, so to speak, it may be permissible to give exemption to a certain sentiment; that, under the circumstances, the Sultan might seem unorthodox. Speculating on ultimate causes may it not be permissible to assume that the religion of Islam might have been permitted to the end of improvement of the race, through application of principles of natural selection. The practice with Moslems to take care that their children should have good-looking mamma. Absolved from the slavery of our social system—the slavery of conventional ideas—the slave-driving—Moslems go to market and buy their wives for good-looking women within their means. On the Ottoman Turks the effect in the course of the few centuries they have taken up their abode in Europe has become manifest. Ladies as well as gentlemen, the Sultan is a good-looking gentleman, and, so far as the appearance of the points of male beauty, the ladies would seem to be right. See, then, what may come from human Darwinism, discreetly applied, through only a few centuries. The Turk was a good-looking man, most of originally. They were a race of good-looking men, with high cheek-bones and flat noses and enormous mouths, like the wild Turcomans who roam over the hills above the Assyrian plains. So firmly rooted, in Blumensaat's opinion, is the Mongolian blood in the origin of Turks, that in his physiology he thought well to contradict it. They were of Mongolian race, ugly to begin with, but improved into comeliness by selection, and on the Darwinian principles of natural selection.—*Times*, 11 Nov.

except Australian, which is quoted at 3 dollars 25 cents to 3 dollars 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Australian coal in demand at 12 to 13 dollars.

Australian sovereigns, 5 per cent. premium.

Freights.—To Australia, £2 to £2 10s.; New Zealand, £3 10s.

Rice, 5 dollars 25 cents.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Supplies of money are still large at slightly advanced rates, the object being to assimilate to the Bank rate of 2 per cent. The latest quotations in open market are—best paper, 1½ to 1½. Half a million of bullion has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the Abyssinian expedition, but the reserve is still excessive. The Bank is losing its discount business. Exchange is quiet; confidence has been restored, but transactions are limited.

In the English funds there was little fluctuation during the month; Consols are now quoted at 94½ to 95, with dividend. Money, 93½ to 94, ex dividend; account, reduced, and new 3 per cents. are firm at 93 to 94.

There is a considerable advance in Australian securities, equal in some cases to 2 per cent. New South Wales Government 5 per cent., 1871 to 1876, January-July, 99 to 100; ditto 5 per cent., 1888 to 1893, January-July, 97 to 98; New Zealand, 5 per cent., 1891, 97 to 98; ditto, 6 per cent., 1891, March-September, 107 to 108; Queensland, 6 per cent., January-July, 103½ to 104½; ditto, 1891, 103½ to 104½; South Australian Government, 107 to 109; Victorian Government, 6 per cent., January-July, 112½ to 113½; ditto, April-October, 110½ to 111½; other Australian shares are steady. Hobson's Bay railway shares, 49 to 51; 6 per cent. bonds, 96 to 97, 5 per cent., 82 to 83.

A second dividend of 3s. has been declared in the estate of the New Zealand Banking Company; a dividend of 1s. in Overend, Gurney's estate, making 13s.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Liverpool the call was increased from £5 to £10 per share. There is great dissatisfaction expressed with the management, and a committee of investigation was appointed. The resolution of the Government to take the management of the telegraph has given great satisfaction.

No failures of importance to Australia.

The Trust and Agency Company of Australia have declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

The liquidation of the Bank of Queensland is proceeding satisfactorily.

LONDON WOOL MARKET.

Schwartz's Circular says since November, the following quantities of wool have been catalogued:—Port Phillip, 4812 bales; Sydney, 7329 ditto; South Australia, 968 ditto; Tasmania, 396 ditto; New Zealand, 9906 ditto; Cape of Good Hope, 16,420 ditto; sundries, 236 ditto. Total, 36,067 bales. The fourth series of colonial sales opened on the 11th November. The catalogue comprised 4237 bales; there was a fair attendance of foreign buyers, but English were under the average; the bulk of the catalogue consisted of Cape, and the Australian was chiefly of scoured descriptions. Prices have fallen 2d. below the September rates; the average price for Sydney scoured is 1s. 9d.; fleece, 1s. 6d.; greasy, 7d. The average for Port Phillip scoured, 1s. 10d.; fleece, 1s. 8d.; greasy, 9d. This fresh decline is attributed to very bad business and over-production of wool.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

HIDES.—Australian at sales brought full to slightly advanced rates. Salted Australian were only part sold.

BARK.—Mimosa only part sold at late rates.

TALLOW.—P. Y. C. on the spot, 43s. 3d. There was a good demand at the sales. Australian sold at 6d. 1s. advance. Australian mutton, 44s.; beef, 42s. 6d. to 44s.

LEATHER.—Australian crops, 93d. to 104d.; other hides, 8d. to 94d.

CORN.—Wheat trade is extremely quiet. English is offered at reduced prices; the demand for foreign is of the merest retail character, but holders are firm. Flour is dull.

OLDS.—Palm, £40; cocoa nut, Sydney, £42; linseed, £34 15s. to £35, on the spot; rape, £36 10s. to £36 15s. on the spot; foreign, £40 to £41; refined, £39.

METALS.—In copper the only business done was in Chili. Barra, £85; Wallaroo, £81, nominally; Chili bars, £69.

Sugar is in good demand, principally for the British West Indian, which realised full prices.

SKINS.—Australian sheep, fine, 45s. to 62s.; inferior, 26s. 9d. to 36s.

EXPORTS.

The exports for the month ending November 15, to Victoria, have increased £286,931; to Sydney, an increase of £49,915; to Queensland, an increase of £21,183; to Adelaide, an increase of £72,948; to Tasmania, an increase of £23,406, as compared with last month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jessica, Ben Lomond, Glenalgloch, White Rose, Sir John Lawrence, Essex, Knight of Snowdon, Stirling, Elizabeth, Indus, Ornate.

DEPARTURES.

FOR SYDNEY.—Emerald, Queen of Nations, Ziba, Earl Dalhousie, Sarah Nicholson, Maid of Judah, Flying Spur.

FOR MELBOURNE.—General Wyndham, Euryome, Wenington, Wellesley, Reigate, Thytara, Southern Ocean, Marpesia, Ernestine, Suffolk.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Indianan, Swedish, Glen Osmond, Orient, Maids, Sultana, Reina, Ismay, Tacua, Alma, and Clodion.

FOR BRISBANE.—Artemesia, and Clan Alpine.

FOR TASMANIA.—None.

There are for Victoria, 20; Sydney, 7; for Queensland, 3; for South Australia, 10; for Tasmania, 2.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FROM NOVEMBER 26TH TO DECEMBER 7TH.

The Duke of Montrose explained the postal contract with the P. and O. Company. He says the Brindisi route is not adopted because the present railway communication is not efficient. The steamers are to call at Messina instead of Malta, thus saving twenty-four hours.

Postage is to be increased 3d. per half ounce.

The American Congress met, and the Judicial Committee report in favour of the impeachment of President Johnson.

The House of Commons voted two millions for the Abyssinian expedition. It was passed after a protracted debate; as Lord Stanley's speech in July last was held to have induced the belief that no expedition was immediately intended, and it is now found that preliminary steps have been taken. Lord Stanley vindicated the course pursued by the Government, and stated that the expedition was not finally resolved upon till after the close of the last session. The £2,000,000 required will be provided as follows:—from the surplus of next Budget £200,000; an additional penny on the income-tax, £840,000; and the remainder from the balance of Exchequer bills.

Mr. Gladstone cordially approved of the means proposed.

Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution—that the ordinary pay of the troops forming the Abyssinian expedition should be borne by the Indian Government—was carried by 193, against 23. The *Daily News* opposed it.

The House of Commons has approved of the contract with the P. and O. Company for the mails to India and China.

It is considered doubtful whether the proposed Conference on the Roman question will be held.

A telegram states that a Mazzinian conspiracy was discovered in Italy.

The French debate on the Roman question is concluded. M. Rouher stated that Italy would never possess Rome. Jules Favre and others attacked the Government most vigorously.

The Italian Parliament has opened. Menabrea explained the Italian policy on the Roman question, and declared it was not solvable by violence. The Pope would find Italy his strongest support.

The American Congress passed a bill repealing the cotton tax.

Advices report another earthquake at St. Thomas.

Garibaldi has been transferred to Caprera through illness.

Earl Russell's resolutions were avoided by moving the previous question.

The French troops are leaving Rome.

The Fenian executions are generally approved of, and the moral effect will be good.

Jacob Bright, John's brother, has been returned for Manchester.

Archdeacon Chester is dead.

The Panama mail had not arrived up to the 3rd December.

Wool is selling better.

No London telegram has been received later than December 7th.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE RECEIVED TO-DAY WAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Bread	...	...
Corn	...	...
Flour	...	...
Wine	...	...
Tobacco	...	...
Tea	...	...
Coffee and sugar	...	...
Dried fruits	...	...
Gold	...	...
Slaves	...	...
Others	...	...
Total	...	...

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE RECEIVED TO-DAY WAS AS FOLLOWS:—

By the arrival at Adelaide of the branch mail steamer Alexandria we have telegraphic advices from England to December 7th. The commercial news is on the whole satisfactory. Our special telegram received last month respecting the November wool sales is confirmed, and we find that prices ruled about 2d. per lb. below September rates; after the sales, however, the market is reported to have improved. Laid has advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt., latest quotations, 42s. 6d. to 44s. Hides and leather are also firmer. Sheepskins, 26s. 9d. to 62s.; broadstuffs dull but firm; cocoanut oil, £42; mimosa bark dull of sale. Of the money market we learn that the Bank of England rate of discount remains at 2 per cent. Money continues plentiful, but has a tendency to advance as confidence has increased in commercial circles. Australian securities are very firm, and in some cases a considerable advance has taken place; New South Wales 5 per cent., due 1871 to 1876, are quoted at 99 to 100; ditto due 1888 to 1893, 97 to 98; Queensland, 103½ to 104½; Vic-

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COMMISARIAT CONTRACTS.

Tripartite will be received at the Commissariat Office, 11th January, 1868, for the supply of Army and Navy Services in Sydney, from the 1st April, 1868, to the 31st March, 1869.

Printed forms of tender, and any information required, can be obtained at this office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

Tenders to be marked on envelope, "Tenders for Land Transport."

L. R. CASTRAY, A. C. General.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 11th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned invites the particular attention of RECENT ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND who are about furnishing, to his extensive and truly magnificent sale, by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, of the entire Stock-in-trade of Furniture, etc., at Messrs E. Zuercher and Co.'s Warehouse, George-street.

Printed circulars of the sale to be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 221, Pitt-street.

JOHN SANDS, Bookseller and Stationer, having determined to relinquish the Retail portion of his business, and to devote his time to the more extensive and profitable branch of the Wholesale trade, he has decided to sell his entire stock of books, etc., at a great reduction of price, and to dispose of the same by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. W. Lewis, 11th January, 1868.

In connection with the above announcement, I have to intimate that it is my intention to continue to increase the magnitude of the sale of my entire stock of books, etc., by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. W. Lewis, 11th January, 1868.

JOHN SANDS, Bookseller and Stationer, 318, George-street, Sydney.

PRINTED, THIS DAY, SANDS'S SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN DIRECTORY FOR 1868. Price 12s. 6d.

SANDS'S SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN DIRECTORY FOR 1868, now ready. Price 12s. 6d.

JOHN SANDS, Agent for Sydney.

LETTERS COMMERCIAL DIARIES FOR 1868.

SANDS'S COMMERCIAL STREET ALMANAC, with Enlarged and corrected postal rates.

ADLER'S PROGRESSIVE COPY BOOKS.

Twelve Copy Books are comprised in this series. The first book commences with more straight strokes and the elementary parts of letters. These, as well as the letters themselves, are first traced in faint dotted lines, thus affording a guide to the inexperienced hand; but subsequently, when the fingers are supposed to have acquired the requisite facility in forming the characters, the dotted outlines are discontinued, and the writer is left to his own resources, to copy by sight only.

The same method is adopted in the more advanced books, when the young student has reached the formation of complete words, and, finally, the small running hand. The Copy Books may be had in English, German, Spanish, and other languages.

Price 3s. 6d. per dozen, 2s. the half-dozen, or 6d. each.

C. T. SANDS, Bookseller and Stationer, 318, George-street, Sydney.

JUST PUBLISHED, WELLBANK'S AUSTRALIAN NATURAL ALMANAC AND COASTING GUIDE FOR 1868. READING AND WELLBANK, Admiralty and Nautical Booksellers, 356, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE FLORA OF AUSTRALIA.

By WILLIAM WOODS, F.L.S.

Author of "Miscellaneous Poems and Prose," "A Short Account of the Character and Labours of the Rev. St. Marsden," &c., &c.

Published by Mr. F. W. WHITE'S, Wellington-street; Mr. MOFFITT'S, Pitt-street; and Mr. MADDOCK'S, George-street.

THE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, AND THE MEDICAL GALVANISM. For the treatment of diseases resulting from the use of electricity, and for the cure of rheumatism, paralysis, &c., &c. W. EVANS, 30, Market-street.

Direct remedies for special diseases.

Toothache cured without pain or extraction.

W. L. 95-000. H. F. O'NEILL'S celebrated by the use of which clothes of the housekeeper's friend, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to inspect our Show Rooms. English-made bonnets, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; French millinery bonnets, 17s. 6d. to 21s.; trimmed hats, from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

RECEIVED, THE SUMMER DRESSES.

The whole of our Summer Stock of Dresses we are now selling at half the original price. Elegant dresses, 6d. to 9d. per yard, worth double the price; French millinery, fast colours, only 6d. per yard; three thousand yards of fancy dress materials, cut by the yard, only 10d. usual price, 1s. 6d.

Bargains. Bargains. Bargains.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU, 618, George-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

FAMILY MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

Silk Mercers, Drapers, and Carpet Warehousemen.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

According to custom, we intend holding our Yearly Sale of Summer Goods, and as it is imperative to clear out as much of the stock on hand as we possibly can, we submit it on this day for public sale.

The stock amounts to above 20000 worth of choice and fashionable goods, purchased in the British and American markets, comprising:

Black glace silks, at 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.; also 1000 yards of Fancy striped silks, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.; the full dress, well worth double the price.

Black silk pelum mantles and jackets, at 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 18s. 6d.

40 shades in plain glaze silks, at 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.

In the Dress Department we offer grey and white calicoes at 3s. 6d. per yard; sheeting, 2 yards wide, at 1s. per yard; 3 yards wide, 1s. 6d. per yard; 4 yards wide, 2s. 6d. per yard; 5 yards wide, 3s. 6d. per yard; 6 yards wide, 4s. 6d. per yard; 7 yards wide, 5s. 6d. per yard; 8 yards wide, 6s. 6d. per yard; 9 yards wide, 7s. 6d. per yard; 10 yards wide, 8s. 6d. per yard; 11 yards wide, 9s. 6d. per yard; 12 yards wide, 10s. 6d. per yard; 13 yards wide, 11s. 6d. per yard; 14 yards wide, 12s. 6d. per yard; 15 yards wide, 13s. 6d. per yard; 16 yards wide, 14s. 6d. per yard; 17 yards wide, 15s. 6d. per yard; 18 yards wide, 16s. 6d. per yard; 19 yards wide, 17s. 6d. per yard; 20 yards wide, 18s. 6d. per yard; 21 yards wide, 19s. 6d. per yard; 22 yards wide, 20s. 6d. per yard; 23 yards wide, 21s. 6d. per yard; 24 yards wide, 22s. 6d. per yard; 25 yards wide, 23s. 6d. per yard; 26 yards wide, 24s. 6d. per yard; 27 yards wide, 25s. 6d. per yard; 28 yards wide, 26s. 6d. per yard; 29 yards wide, 27s. 6d. per yard; 30 yards wide, 28s. 6d. per yard; 31 yards wide, 29s. 6d. per yard; 32 yards wide, 30s. 6d. per yard; 33 yards wide, 31s. 6d. per yard; 34 yards wide, 32s. 6d. per yard; 35 yards wide, 33s. 6d. per yard; 36 yards wide, 34s. 6d. per yard; 37 yards wide, 35s. 6d. per yard; 38 yards wide, 36s. 6d. per yard; 39 yards wide, 37s. 6d. per yard; 40 yards wide, 38s. 6d. per yard; 41 yards wide, 39s. 6d. per yard; 42 yards wide, 40s. 6d. per yard; 43 yards wide, 41s. 6d. per yard; 44 yards wide, 42s. 6d. per yard; 45 yards wide, 43s. 6d. per yard; 46 yards wide, 44s. 6d. per yard; 47 yards wide, 45s. 6d. per yard; 48 yards wide, 46s. 6d. per yard; 49 yards wide, 47s. 6d. per yard; 50 yards wide, 48s. 6d. per yard; 51 yards wide, 49s. 6d. per yard; 52 yards wide, 50s. 6d. per yard; 53 yards wide, 51s. 6d. per yard; 54 yards wide, 52s. 6d. per yard; 55 yards wide, 53s. 6d. per yard; 56 yards wide, 54s. 6d. per yard; 57 yards wide, 55s. 6d. per yard; 58 yards wide, 56s. 6d. per yard; 59 yards wide, 57s. 6d. per yard; 60 yards wide, 58s. 6d. per yard; 61 yards wide, 59s. 6d. per yard; 62 yards wide, 60s. 6d. per yard; 63 yards wide, 61s. 6d. per yard; 64 yards wide, 62s. 6d. per yard; 65 yards wide, 63s. 6d. per yard; 66 yards wide, 64s. 6d. per yard; 67 yards wide, 65s. 6d. per yard; 68 yards wide, 66s. 6d. per yard; 69 yards wide, 67s. 6d. per yard; 70 yards wide, 68s. 6d. per yard; 71 yards wide, 69s. 6d. per yard; 72 yards wide, 70s. 6d. per yard; 73 yards wide, 71s. 6d. per yard; 74 yards wide, 72s. 6d. per yard; 75 yards wide, 73s. 6d. per yard; 76 yards wide, 74s. 6d. per yard; 77 yards

7

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 300, George-street, on **TUESDAY, January 14th, at 11 o'clock,** 35 cases all-over English saddles, complete Bright and black coach springs and axles, Baidol rifles, cut-glass decanters, Large and small iron safes, &c.
Terms, liberal.

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On the 30th in
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ART FICHOLAS.
On the 6th in
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WHITMAN JOE
CUNACK, Eng.
On the 7th in

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